

Every patriot should go the limit of his means in lending to the Government.—Secretary McAdoo

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TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1918

WEATHER

Showers and cooler to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; fresh southerly winds, becoming westerly

Full Report on Page 4

TWO CENTS In Greater New York and within commuting distance THREE CENTS Elsewhere

German Attacks on Ypres Hurled Back; Americans Now Fighting on Amiens Line

Dr. Amster Resigns; Copeland, Homeopath, Heads Health Board

Department Chief Quits After Mayor Ignores Federal Officials

Free Hand Promised To New Director

Declares He Will Retire if Mayor Interferes With Conduct of Office

Health Commissioner J. Lewis Amster resigned yesterday, an hour after Mayor Hylan, referring to the protest of Surgeon General Victor Blue against the abolition of the Bureau of Public Health Education, said:

"I don't give a darn for those Federal government letters of for those from other people interested in public health education. As long as I am Mayor the Health Department will be run as I see fit."

In Dr. Amster's place, Mayor Hylan appointed Dr. Royal Samuel Copeland, a homeopath, the first of that school of medicine to hold an important post in the health service of this city and, according to Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Commissioner of Health, the first homeopath to head the Health Department of any important American city.

The new Health Commissioner said last night that he had been promised that his control of his department would be absolute and that he would not be interfered with in any way.

"If I find that this is not so I shall resign at once," he added.

Dr. Amster was a resident of New York ten years. He came here to be dean of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. The resignation of Dr. Amster followed a stormy interview in the Mayor's office.

In his letter of resignation, which followed immediately after this interview, and in statements made later in the day Dr. Amster lifted the lid off the entire Health Department situation, revealing, among other things, that Mayor Hylan, in the face of warning that to refuse an appropriation for antitoxin would be interfering with the work of the army and navy, had persisted in his refusal to release the necessary funds.

Dr. Amster was summoned to the Mayor's office immediately after Mr. Hylan had arrived from Brooklyn, plainly vexed at the protest of Dr. Victor Blue, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, against the discontinuance of the Bureau of Public Health Education and the intimations from Washington that Federal control of the department was threatened.

Demands Jacobi Be Dropped

The Mayor opened the argument by demanding that Dr. Amster drop Dr. Abraham Jacobi, an authority of international repute on children's diseases and the dean of New York's medical fraternity, from the Medical Advisory Board of the department on the ground that he was the father-in-law of George McAneny, former Borough President, who in turn was employed by "The New York Times," which, the Mayor said, had opposed him before and since election. This Dr. Amster refused to do.

Dr. Amster also refused a demand that he dismiss Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Commissioner of Health and of national repute as a sanitarian, from the same board because he was "a protégé of the Mitchell administration."

Then, when Mayor Hylan declared his intention of ignoring the Federal government in the conduct of the department, Dr. Amster submitted his resignation.

Dr. Amster Makes Charges

In his letter Dr. Amster reviewed his connection with the department, charging:

That the Mayor had forced the appointment of his personal physician, Dr. Frank J. McLaughlin, as secretary of the board and insisted on his retention after Amster had asked permission to drop him on the ground of incompetency.

That Mayor Hylan had objected to Dr. S. S. Goldwater and other distinguished physicians being retained on the Medical Advisory Board (unpaid) on the ground that

HEADS HEALTH BOARD



ROYAL S. COPELAND

Dr. Ettinger Is Chosen New School Head

Selection Regarded as Surrender of Board to City Hall Dictation

William L. Ettinger is to be New York's new City Superintendent of Schools. This decision was reached yesterday evening by a 4 to 3 vote, after the stormiest session the new Board of Education has yet passed through. To-morrow the board will meet in executive session and make Dr. Ettinger's election a formal and official fact.

The announcement of the selection—although it did no more than fulfill all the informed predictions—was regarded in educational circles last night as a patent surrender by the board to political dictation from the City Hall.

In the face of the new appointment school men last night were diffident about allowing their names to be connected with any specific comment, but in many quarters George F. Ryan, the former Queens County Coal Administrator, who cast the decisive vote, was bitterly scorned.

Dr. Shallow Withdraws

Up to yesterday Mr. Ryan had persistently protested that he was maintaining an "open mind," as a result of which the board has for weeks been deadlocked, three to three, between Dr. Ettinger and Edward B. Shallow, said to be Mayor Hylan's second choice for the \$10,000 vacancy caused through Dr. W. R. Maxwell's retirement. No sooner had the doors closed on the board's committee of the whole meeting yesterday, though, than it became apparent that Mr. Ryan's mind had become tight shut against any suggestion other than Ettinger.

A letter from Dr. Shallow, asking that his name be withdrawn from further consideration, read at the outset of the secret session, strengthened Mr. Ryan in his stand for Ettinger. President Arthur S. Somers, in announcing the decision last night, made scant attempt to conceal his disappointment. For him it was a distinct setback. His board had practically defied him for all along President Somers's insistence has been that no consideration should weigh in so important a matter save that of getting the best equipped man for the position.

Somers Loses Fight

Yesterday he opened the secret session by telling the board plainly that his first choice for the place was Dr. Albert Shiel, now superintendent of schools in Los Angeles. Immediately, however, it became apparent that a majority of the members had decided the tip from City Hall and would consider no one seriously who was not a "local man."

Finally, after a little more than an hour's argument, President Somers brought up Dr. Shallow's name, despite the latter's withdrawal. The succeeding canvass showed four votes to three in favor of Ettinger, after which Mr. Somers admitted defeat and emerged with the announcement of Dr. Ettinger's selection.

Last night Dr. Ettinger, at present an Assistant City Superintendent of Schools, declared that, although he was of course gratified at the choice of the board, it would be unbecoming to make any statement until the election has been made finally official to-morrow.

"I may say, though," he volunteered, "that I have made no canvass for the place."

The impending decision as to the superintendency rather overshadowed the earlier proceedings at the board's open session, but some lively passages developed, nevertheless, when Joseph Yeska protested various resolutions because of the cost their passage would entail to the city, and declared himself for a policy of economy and retrenchment.

Kaiser Demands That Russia Free Teuton Captives

Will Move on Petrograd, He Says, if She Refuses

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Germany has demanded of Russia an exchange of prisoners and has threatened to take Petrograd unless the Russian government agrees to the terms advanced, the State Department here has learned.

The German government, the State Department's dispatches said, is sending to Russia a commission of 115 members to present the German demand.

The German demand, as outlined, calls for the immediate release of all German prisoners who are in good health, that those who are ill shall remain in Russia under the care of neutral physicians and that the Germans on their side will release only

Senate Passes Overman Bill By 63 to 13

All Amendments Designed to Limit President's Power Are Rejected

Reed Only Democrat Voting in Negative

Measure for Reorganizing Departments Expected to Pass in House

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Rejecting all amendments designed to limit the President's authority the Senate late to-day passed the Overman bill with its general grant of power for the Executive to coordinate and reorganize

57 Americans Rescued From Torpedoed Ship

Y. M. C. A. Workers Are Praised for Bravery; Three of British Crew Lost

LONDON, April 29.—A party of fifty-seven American army Young Men's Christian Association workers under Arthur E. Hungerford arrived in London last night. The ship on which they sailed was torpedoed yesterday morning and sank in twelve minutes. All the passengers and all but three of the crew were saved.

(It was announced in New York that the torpedoed ship was the Orissa, of the British India Navigation Co., but late dispatches from London said the lost vessel was the Orona, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. The Y. M. C. A. workers sailed from here April 12.)

The passengers were picked up in lifeboats and landed at a British port. The Americans are all safe and well.

U. S. Troops Rushed Forward; Allies Holding Everywhere

Pershing's Men, in Heavy Force, Move Up to Relieve French

March to Trenches Under Constant Fire

Foe's Shells Fail to Dispel Elation Over Chance for Action

By Wilbur Forrester [Tribune Cable Service]

WITH AN AMERICAN MACHINE GUN BATTALION IN THE FIELD, April 29.—Under a hot rain of shells American troops are to-day more than holding their own in a sector in Northern France. The way they marched into position, oblivious of the hellish fire, in darkness that was a pitch black except for the sinister red fire stabs of bursting shells here and there, is the best augury of America's future in this war.

No cannon or masses of artillery in any of our previous wars have been able to fire with such rapidity and precision. Also, those sectors which have been previously held by these same Americans on the French front during the present war were quiet in comparison with this.

Accompanied by a major of a machine gun battalion, The Tribune correspondent left the small town in which the American headquarters are located at dusk in an automobile. The red glare of the artillery fire or the northern horizon and the constant crashing of the American batteries in the rear livened the rapidly approaching darkness.

Ammunition Rushed Forward

Behind us came two small auto-trucks containing thousands of rounds of ammunition for our machine guns, which were placed under cover of the heavy atmosphere during the early afternoon. The weather prevented the enemy observing the movement from air-planes and sausage balloons.

Traversing the next village, it was necessary to proceed at a snail's pace, continuously passing the silent snake-like khaki stream whose feet were beating a rhythmic tramp, tramp, occasionally audible above the din of the guns ahead, and slowly retreating grumble of our heavies in the rear.

At times as the darkness settled this silent line of Americans whose identity had narrowed down to the small metal tags each man wore around his neck, was hardly visible, so well the khaki blended into the blue, red-brown and green of the cultivated fields along the roadside. It was necessary to await the darkness to cross the treeless fields between the rear and the firing line. The enemy works with flawless maps and knows every road and every crossroad, and his artillery fire is ceaseless.

Passing the marching column and approaching the next village the squeal of the enemy's shells and their sharp explosions made conversation impossible. Our automobile proceeded cautiously, and suddenly careened into shell holes where the enemy had sought out the crossroads and pounded them with tons of steel and high explosives. He was now pounding the village and through this village lay the route of our marching column behind.

"Tin Lizzie" Talks

It was here, at the shattered crossroads, that one of the little auto-trucks, known to the army as a "Tin Lizzie mule," decided to balk. It balked in the shell craters and neither engine nor muscular brawn could budge it and its load of heavy machine gun ammunition. It was a case of unload the ammunition and lift the "mule" out bodily, which operation kept us at the crossroads for

French Troops Salute American Brothers About to Enter Battle

[By Associated Press] WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE FIELD, April 16 (Delayed by Censor).—The French general in command of the district from which American troops have been moved toward the north of France has issued the following general order, which has been communicated to the American troops:

"At the time when the first American troops are leaving for the battle the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the French Army salute their brothers in arms, whose bravery they have admired. They congratulate them on being about to write in the battle of nations the first page of the history of the sons of the great Republic who have come to fight on the soil of France for the triumph of liberty. This page will be glorious."

Heaviest Guns Fail to Clear Way for Foe

Germans Held on Both Ends of Terrific Double Drive

By Arthur S. Draper [Tribune Cable Service]

LONDON, April 29.—The great battle for the Channel ports is again raging furiously. After a brief pause following the counterblows delivered by the British and French, the Germans have attempted to follow up their week-end successes south of Ypres. At dawn to-day the chorus of guns began and the bombardment spread until it extended from Meteren to Voormezele, a distance of ten miles.

Simultaneously the hostile artillery became exceedingly active on this front from Nieppe Forest to Givenchy and also between Arras and Lens. Shortly after the deluge of gas shells and high explosives, the German infantry attacked in the neighborhood of Loere and Voormezele. Apparently our drive is aimed at Mount Rouge and Scherpenberg, the eastern buttresses of the Flanders range, while the other is pointed westward, two miles south of Ypres.

German Fire Increases

Field Marshal Haig's report makes no mention of any readjustment of the line east of Ypres, but apparently the enemy started to-day's attack several hundred yards west of his old positions of 1914, in the neighborhood of Hooge, Hill 60 and the bluff.

General von Arnim concentrated great numbers of howitzers and field batteries southeast of Ypres, and all during the night he maintained a perfect hurricane of fire on the whole Allied back area between Ypres and Voormezele. In fact, the expenditure of ammunition from Houtholst Forest to the Scarpe was colossal. As the line bends it measures some forty miles between these points. Vimy Ridge was shelled for three hours. The roar of the guns shook the earth.

As the enemy used gas shells lavishly during the night around Ypres, it was apparent that he intends to hit there.

More Reserves Called

There is no doubt that the Flanders front will remain Ludendorff's main theatre of operations for the present and that he has brought up more reserves in the hope of exploiting his successes, which have been purchased at a considerable cost.

Berlin's announcement of heavy French concentrations on the front at Amiens is not likely to distract much attention from the Ypres theatre. Von Arnim's and von Quast's armies are co-operating to-day against General Flumer and the French forces, the former attempting to advance toward Poperinghe, to the north of the Flanders Hills, while von Quast is trying for Loere, Mount Rouge and Mount Scherpenberg.

Hazebroeck and Poperinghe are both important railway points. They have been under the enemy's fire for several days, but they are secure as long as the British hold the hills running west to Cassel.

As several statements have been made that the Allies might flood the Ypres plains, it is necessary to point out that the country in this region is from 30 to 100 feet above sea level and that the only area which might be submerged is that south and west of Dixmude, where the Belgians have fought the Germans since the summer of 1914.

Germans Blocked in Terrific Attacks Along 15-Mile Front

French Repulse Drive at Mt. Rouge

Belgians Also Stand Firm; Hangard Wood Assault Is Cut Up

The Allies yesterday flung back the Germans with tremendous losses before Ypres in the greatest attack the enemy has made since the opening of the Flanders offensive.

After several hours of terrific bombardment with gas and high explosives, Ludendorff sent his masses forward on a front of more than fifteen miles just before daybreak. His object was to crush in the Ypres salient from the north, east and south.

From Meteren, near the Western end of the German Lys salient, all the way to Zillebeke Lake, just southeast of Ypres, the enemy stormed against the French and British positions. In addition, heavy forces were thrown on the Belgians north of Ypres.

Everywhere the Allies stood firm. The British yielded no ground. The French, defending the heights of Scherpenberg and Mount Rouge, after giving way slightly, counter attacked and retook practically all the lost territory. The Belgians stopped the foe and inflicted a cruel toll of dead and wounded.

All day long the conflict raged and last night it was still going on at certain points. But the great German effort was clearly a failure.

The Germans Sunday night made several attempts to advance at Hangard Wood, between the Somme and the Luce, but their storm troops were so badly cut up by French artillery and rifle fire they never reached the Allied trenches. It is on or near this point of the line that American troops are stationed.

Pershing's men have now taken their position on the front east of Amiens in great force. Correspondents, describing their arrival on the front on a recent night, say the Americans were in high spirits and made little of the constant rain of shells from the enemy's guns. Military observers expect heavy fighting here soon.

The Germans tried to cross the Oise River east of Varennes, Paris states, but were driven back by the French fire before they could reach the south bank.

On the rest of the West front there were several sharp local actions. The British Sunday night attacked near Festubert, on the southern side of the Lys salient, and won back the post the enemy took the night of April 26-27. Fifty Germans were made prisoners.

Berlin announced yesterday the Germans "since the storming of Mount Kemmel" had taken 7,100 prisoners and 53 cannon.

Germans Hurled Back on Whole Flanders Front

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 29.—This has been one of the bitterest days of fighting that the Flanders battleground has seen since the present offensive began. Since early morning von Arnim has been flinging great numbers of German troops against the Allied lines between Zillebeke Lake and Bailleul, with the hills east of Mount Kemmel as his ultimate objective.

At the same time a secondary thrust has been made at the Belgians in the region of the Yser, north of Ypres.

When the correspondent left the battlefield shortly after 1 o'clock in



those Russian prisoners who are ill or are incapacitated.

Other Russian-German news—on Page 4.

Two U. S. Troopships Crash; Both Saved

Transports Return to an Atlantic Port Without Loss of Life

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Two American transports, which were in collision at sea several days ago, have returned safely to an Atlantic port, the Navy Department announced to-day.

Secretary Daniels authorized the following statement:

"Two transports which were damaged in a collision at sea several days ago have arrived safely at an Atlantic port. The two vessels were in a convoy and were running without lights when the accident occurred. Neither was badly damaged, but both were ordered to return to port for repairs. No lives are reported lost."

"A board of inquiry will be appointed to make a thorough investigation of the accident."

government departments and other agencies during the war.

The vote on the measure, which now goes to the House, was 63 to 13. Many Senators who opposed the Administration in the long fight over proposed amendments joined the majority when the test came on final passage.

Only one Democrat, Senator Reed of Missouri, voted against the bill. Republicans who voted against it were Brandegee, Cummings, Dillingham, France, Gallinger, Harding, Johnson, de California, Knox, Poindexter, Sherman, Sterling and Sutherland.

Stand Taken by Opposition

Nearly all of the twenty-two Republicans voting to pass the bill had, before the final rollcall, supported amendments to circumscribe the President's power, generally to war functions. Those who continued their opposition to the finish have based their attitude on the argument that the bill confers unnecessary autocratic powers upon the President and is unconstitutional.

Administration leaders championed the measure consistently and would not agree to any amendments limiting the President's authority. During the long fight some Democrats thought concessions would have to be made. They found, however, that the President insisted upon passage of the bill without

Continued on Last Page, Column 7.

On their arrival in London they were taken in charge by the American Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross. The number of persons on board the vessel was about 250.

One of the ship's officers told The Associated Press that the Americans had conducted themselves in an admirable manner. They were the better able to do this because they had spent most of their time aboard the ship in military drills and daily and nightly lifeboat duties as though by instinct.

Destroyers were sent immediately to the rescue, and all the lifeboats were picked up within half an hour. The vessel was struck amidships while proceeding in a large convoy under the protection of a number of destroyers. It was proceeding at about twenty knots, in bright moonlight, when struck. There was an immediate heavy sea, and three minutes later the boilers blew up, extinguishing the lights all over the ship.

"The Americans behaved like veterans, and were of the greatest assistance in launching the lifeboat and handling them," said one of the officers of the ship.

Two of the members of the crew who lost their lives were caught below and went down with the ship. The third man was the ship's baker, who after reaching his lifeboat station went back for his money belt.

The discipline on board the ship was

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